

Will Quench That Thirst



Look for the Trade-Mark

## GRAFT OF 200 PER CENT IN TYPING SENATE JOURNAL IS CHARGE OF SENATOR COKE

(Continued from page one)

Senate Journal contained some three hundred pages more than the House Journal, and in view of the fact that the House handled more bills than the Senate, it seemed peculiar to me that the Senate Journal should exceed the size of the House Journal to the extent mentioned.

### Charge of Graft.

"My investigation of this matter has led to direct and positive graft on the part of some of those having charge of the preparation of the Senate Journal."

"Senate resolution No. 9, providing, among other things, that the clerk of the Senate should receive the sum of seventy-five cents per typewritten page as compensation for preparing the original copy of the Senate Journal and one copy thereof for the printer. The resolution further providing that the clerk of the Senate is authorized to hire proof reader or proof readers whose compensation should be the sum of 17 1/2 cents per printed page."

"Mr. John H. Wise was the clerk of the Senate and under this resolution proceeded to employ Mr. George Clark, the secretary of the governor, to type the Senate Journal. Wise agreed to pay Clark the sum of 25c a page for the typewriting, which would leave him, Wise, a clear profit of 50c for each typewritten page for which he rendered practically no services whatever. Up to this stage, while it can readily be seen that Wise was making a tremendous profit out of the Senate Journal, yet if the work had been honestly done he would still be within his right under the resolution. But according to the statement of Clark, Wise supplied him with the original records of the Senate, directing him what to put in the record and how the typewriting should be done."

"According to Clark, by direction of Wise the typewriting was in triple space. The Senate Journal was stuffed with all sorts of worthless records in order to swell the same, which had no place whatever in the Senate Journal."

"As a sample of the method employed by Wise to swell the Senate

Journal communications received which were absolutely valueless as public documents having no place whatever in the Senate Journal are printed in full. First a synopsis of the communication is contained in the Journal and then following that the communication is set out in its entirety."

"I have before me a large number of pages of the original record of the Senate Journal used by the printer, and I find on comparison that upon an average these typewritten pages contained about one hundred words, whereas if the work was done honestly the same should contain about three hundred words per page. As a sample the following is a verbatim copy of a typewritten page of the Senate Journal prepared by Clark under the direction of Wise, which contains 44 words: 'occasion.'"

Yours respectfully,

J. R. GALT,

Chairman Social Evil Committee.

The Communication was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

At 3:17 P. M., the Senate adjourned until nine A. M. to-morrow.

Clerk of the Senate.

Approved by the Senate.

President of the Senate.

"For this page Clark received from the territory the sum of 25c. and Wise the sum of 50c."

"Two Hundred Per Cent."

"By roughly computing the cost of this work, it can be readily seen that the territory was paying 75c for work which should have cost 25c, had the services been performed honestly. In other words, there appears to have been a graft of about two hundred per cent in the preparation of these records."

"It appears further from my investigation that Wise could not resist the temptation to get his hands on a part of the fund provided by the Senate resolution for the proof reader. It will be noted from the resolution that Wise had nothing to do with the fund created for the payment of the

proof reader, which was 17 1/2 cents per printed page. Wise's connection with this part of the work was simply the employment of a proof reader or proof readers. I am advised by the proof reader, Mr. Lester Fishel, that he was employed by Wise to do the proof reading prior to the adjournment of the Senate. That he did all the proof reading of the Senate Journal with the exception of one or two galleys of the first day's proceedings of the Senate, and the index of the Senate Journal. That while Wise was paid \$286.12 1/2, he was only willing to pay Fishel \$150 of this amount. Says Vouchers Missing.

"Another peculiar circumstance relative to the expenditure of these funds is that numerous vouchers which should be on file in the archives office from Wise covering disbursements of the Senate out of the territorial funds, are missing. I am told that a voucher for \$2400.00 covering a payment to Wise of that sum for compiling Senate Journal, etc., cannot be found, and vague hints of Wise's desk having been broken open and records abstracted therefrom are floating about the Capitol.

"My limited investigation has led me to believe that a fruitful field of investigation relative to the preparation and printing of the Senate Journal is open for the officials having authority over such matters. If nothing is done prior to the convening of the Senate at its next session, I certainly, as a member of the Senate, will demand that this matter be gone into in an official way by the Senate."

"The connection of Wise with this matter is so palpable, that I am led to the conclusion that if he is to be retained as clerk of the commission created by the legislature for the compilation of a Hawaiian dictionary, and for which we appropriated \$10,000.00, and Wise has any control over the funds of the commission, it would be altogether better if the commission would meet and disorganize at once."

### ANCIENT LEGAL BATTLE BELIEVED NEARING ITS END

After seventeen years of litigation that has cost a small fortune and has gone to the Supreme Court many times on innumerable technical points the M. F. Scott-Pillip case, a legal war over a large tract of land in the Kona district of Hawaii, is said at last to be drawing to an end.

This opinion was expressed by Scott this morning, while detailing at length the history of the famous suit for the declaration of Circuit Judge Robinson, before whom a motion to confirm a sale of a portion of the tract has been brought. The court heard the historical side of the affair today, the case being continued until next Wednesday afternoon. It is understood the parties at issue have grown tired of the endless battle and have virtually agreed on an amicable settlement of their differences. The confirmation of the sale, now sought, Scott argues will bring the well known suit to a close.

Miss Margaret E. Knight, the first woman to receive an American patent, is still busy with inventions, after sixty-two years, says an exchange. She produced her first bit of machinery when 12 years old. Some of her inventions have been in use for fifty years, and she is now working upon a sleeve-valve engine. Her portrait hangs on the walls of the patent office in Washington.

The house possesses a real giant. His name is Andrew Jackson Barchfield, and he is almost tall enough to be an attraction in a circus. Nearly seven feet high, he is well put up and powerfully built. He is a physician and a man of conspicuous ability.

The baldest member is Henry M. Goldfogel, of New York City. In fact, his head is entirely devoid of hair, and in this respect bears somewhat the aspect of an egg, inasmuch as he is clean shaven. On the other hand,

## CONGRESSMEN ON PARADE

Isaac Stephenson, of Wisconsin, is both the oldest and the wealthiest member of the United States Senate. A short time ago he pulled a small piece of paper out of his vest pocket and showed it to a fellow senator. It was a check for \$7,000,000, and Stephenson explained that he had been "selling a little lumber." Despite his eighty-four years, most of which have been rather strenuous, Senator Stephenson is as active in public and private affairs as many of the middle-aged members of Congress. He is only one of a considerable number of national legislators whose personal peculiarities are talked about. A Washington Times Democrat tells about some of them:

As to who is the richest man in the house of representatives there seems to be some doubt, but in all likelihood this distinction belongs to Jefferson Levy. He inherited the bulk of his money, and incidentally the mansion and estate of Monticello, formerly the home of Thomas Jefferson.

His father's brother, Uriah P. Levy, a distinguished naval officer of the last generation, was mainly instrumental in the abolition of flogging in the United States navy. In 1830, Commodore Levy, at the suggestion of Andrew Jackson, bought Monticello, which, when he died, he left to his nephew, Jefferson. Since then the historic homestead has been maintained by the latter in keeping with its dignified traditions. An effort has recently been made to persuade Congress to take it away from him by purchase, but without success.

Now, as from a seat in the press gallery one looks over the new house of representatives, one gets a much better view of the members than is obtainable when they sit half-concealed behind desks. Arranged as they are at the present on leather-covered benches, any physical peculiarities they may have are observable. There seems to be more very young men than in the Congresses of a generation ago, but this impression is doubtless largely due to the fact that beards and even mustaches are no longer in fashion.

The constitution does not permit anybody to be a member of the house who has not passed his twenty-fifth birthday. But the youngest representative is Lathrop Brown, who is thirty years old. He was born in New York City, is six feet tall, and was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1903. His business training was obtained in the real estate office of Douglas Robinson, Colonel Roosevelt's brother-in-law.

The fattest and jolliest man in the house is Frank Plumley, of Vermont. He is a widower, a bank president, and is supposed to weigh not far from 300 pounds. The exact figures, however, are not obtainable.

Reed Smoot, of Utah, is, as everybody knows, the only Mormon in Congress. When he first came to the Senate there was a great row, as will be remembered, and strenuous efforts were made to put him out, but he sat tight, smiled blandly, and there he still remains, having earned the respect of all his fellow members in the upper house.

The tallest man in the Senate is Olive James, of Kentucky. The tallest in the House is Penrose, of Pennsylvania—a huge man, with remarkably high shoulders, which greatly add to the effect of his stature.

The thinnest member is Ezekiel Candler, of Mississippi—a small, wiry, clean-shaven man, who knows how to talk. When he gets upon his feet in the house he always has something to say worth hearing. He belongs to an extraordinary number of secret societies, being a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Woodman, a Knight of Honor, an Elk, a Knight of Pythias, and a Beta Theta Pi.

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the distinction of owning the most hair is held by Henry T. Rainey of Illinois—a stout, broad-shouldered man, whose locks are fast turning gray. He is a fine debater.

It is worth mentioning in this connection that the pictures of Richmond P. Hobson which one sees in newspapers and magazines were taken not later than fifteen years ago. Since then, alas, he has lost most of the hair off the top of his head, and has been thereby deprived of some of the pulchritude which caused the women to be so anxious to confer osculatory marks of their admiration upon him. The hero of the Merrimac is now forty-three years of age. But it may be said of him that he is one of the oldest Americans, inasmuch as he is tenth in direct descent from Elder Brewster of the Mayflower.

The late Gen. Harry Bingham of Philadelphia, who was for many years the father of the house—meaning thereby the member of longest continuous service—was also called the "fashion plate" of that body. His mantle seems to have fallen upon Thomas G. Patten of New York. But Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan sports the biggest diamond—a sparkler of huge size, which he wears in the middle of the bosom of his suit.

The oddest nickname is bestowed upon John L. Burnett of Alabama, who, being short and plump, dark of complexion, heavy-set, and with broad shoulders, is called the "Jack of Clubs."

The member with the most whiskers is Edward W. Saunders of Virginia. They are dark brown in color and parted in the middle.

"Alfalfa Bill" Murray, "Father of the Oklahoma Constitution," ran away from home when he was twelve years old, chopped wood, worked in a brick-yard, punched cattle, taught school, reported for a newspaper, and practiced law. He is now by profession a farmer. We read on:

Charles D. Carter of the same state boasts that he is a seven-sixteenth Chickasaw and Cherokee Indian, being a direct descendant of Nathan Carter, who, when a small boy, was captured by the Indians at the Wyoming Valley massacre, in Pennsylvania, during Revolutionary times. He himself was born in the Choctaw nation.

Still another member from Oklahoma, James S. Davenport, has been married twice, both of his wives being Cherokee Indian women of full blood. Before he came to Congress he was speaker of the lower house of legislature of the Cherokee Nation. By no means lacking in romantic interest is the career of Representative Caleb Powers, of Kentucky, who, according to his own account, "served eight years and three months in jail after the shooting of Governor William Goebel by an unknown assassin."

Defender, of Pennsylvania, was a practicing dentist for fourteen years. But his noteworthy achievement was the building and operating of the first woolen mills in the Chinese empire, at Tientsin.

Carey, of Wisconsin, was left an orphan at thirteen years of age. Five younger brothers and sisters were put into an orphan asylum to be taken care of. But this enterprising youth, starting in as a messenger-boy, rose to be a telegraph operator by the time he was nineteen, and taking the children out of the asylum, provided them with a home.

Richard W. Austin, of Tennessee, occupied the humble position of an assistant doorkeeper of the house of representatives during the lifetime of the forty-seventh Congress.

The only member who calls himself a "capitalist"—not exactly a popular kind of designation from a political viewpoint—is merely a delegate to Congress from the territory of Hawaii. His name is Kalaiananaloa, and he hails from Honolulu. To most people, however, he is better known as Prince Cupid. A cousin of King Kalakaua and of Queen Liliuokalani, he was created a royal prince "by acclamation" in 1894. His wife is a daughter of a chief of the island of Maui.

Nearly fifty years have elapsed since the close of the Civil War, and so it is not surprising that only a small handful of veterans of that conflict should be found in the house of representatives of today. Of these Kirkpatrick, of Iowa, and Sherwood, of Ohio, fought on the Union side, the latter taking part in no fewer than forty-two battles and coming out as a brigadier. On the Confederate side were Taylor and Richardson, both of Alabama, and Stedman, of North Carolina, who was wounded three times. Taylor was only fifteen years old when he enlisted.

The only Union Civil War veterans in the Senate are Works, of California; Nelson, of Minnesota, and Warren, of Wyoming. The last-named received a medal for gallantry on the field of battle. Nelson was taken prisoner.

Bankhead and Johnston, both of Alabama; Bacon, of Georgia; Thornton, of Louisiana, and Webb, of Tennessee, were the senators who fought for the lost cause. Bankhead was wounded three times, and Johnston four times.

Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, was a hodgepodge and cowboy. Perkins, of California, served as a sailor before the mast. Bradley, of Kentucky, ran away from home at fourteen years of age, and joined the Union army, twice, but his father recovered possession of him before he was able to do any fighting.

Senator Pittman, of Nevada, was the first prosecuting attorney at Nome, in Alaska. He took an active part, as one of the attorneys for the mine owners, in the celebrated mining litigation which afforded material for Rex Beach's novel, "The Spoilers."

Time is money, but it is easier to make up lost time than lost money. It costs more to quench a full-grown thirst than it does to feed a family. Blessed be the man who is in a hurry; he never stops to tell his troubles. It is well to be able to talk, but there are times when silence is more valuable.

## PAULINE SIGHTED



Look at the other fellow who has stayed away from his clothier too long—and shudder.

## The CLARION

### LOCAL AND GENERAL

Several Australians who are to complete their education by attending colleges and universities on the mainland passed through Honolulu last evening as passengers in the Oceanic liner Ventura. The party included Messrs. A. J. Aird, H. C. Harding, S. L. Baily and R. B. Rock.

Governor Frear has received an invitation to attend the luau and dance which will be given in the new armory at Lahaina on the afternoon and evening of August 16, in celebration of the opening of that building. The celebration will be under the auspices of Company, First Infantry, N. G. H.

The case of the Kona Development Company and others against M. F. Scott, in progress before Circuit Judge Robinson on a motion to amend the amended bill of complaint, has been continued to Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock for further hearing.

A joint committee to insure the investigation of all advertising propositions submitted to the businessmen and others of Honolulu has been appointed by the merchants' association and the chamber of commerce, the former organization naming George W. Smith and Ed Towse and the latter A. W. Bottomley and C. H. Atherton.

E. Burton Holmes, the lecturer, was a visitor in Honolulu during the visit of the Siberia. He spent yesterday afternoon surfing at Waikiki beach and made plans for securing a set of motion pictures for his next lecture on Hawaii. Holmes stated that he might visit Australia again next year or in 1915. His next series of travelogues will be "Around the Pacific," with Hawaii enjoying a position of honor.

Prof. A. R. Keller, who returned from Hilo this morning, states that the Hawaii county supervisors have agreed to pass upon the grades and boundary lines of the insanity tract at Hilo, at their next meeting, early next month. If the grades and boundaries are established and approved by the supervisors, the board of health will then be notified, and will go over to inspect the tract and order the condemnation proceedings.

Mr. Bryan is no more a proper subject for criticism because during his incumbency of the State Department secretaryship he delivers lectures than was Secretary Hay for employing part of his time in writing a book. Few nations are more punctilious than England with regard to proprieties in diplomatic positions, but the world has yet to hear from that source one word of censure of Mr. Bryce because during his service as British Ambassador to Washington he followed his usual literary pursuits—Christian Science Monitor.

### WEATHER TODAY

Saturday, Aug. 9: 10 a. m., 81; 12 noon, 82. Wind—6 a. m., velocity 4, 8 a. m., velocity 4; 10 a. m., velocity 10. Movement, 154 miles. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.96. Relative humidity, 8 a. m., 59. Dew at 8 a. m., 64. Absolute humidity, a. m., 8.991. Rainfall, .01.

There is some probability that in a short time Oahkoah, Wis., will rank among American cities in women on their police force. A committee appointed by the officers of Jamaica to protest against duty on bananas in the new tariff arrived at New York, from the Indies.

### THE MODEL

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Honolulu's Largest Exclusive Clothing Store  
Charge Accounts Invited.  
Weekly and Monthly Payments.

### Photo Albums Being Closed Out at Remarkable Reductions

Honolulu Photo Supply Co. LTD.

Fort Street "Everything Photographic"

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## Popular Theater

## Last Time TONIGHT

3000 FEET OF REAL FEATURE FILMS.

## Convict Life in the Ohio Penitentiary

Taken by special permission of the State of Ohio showing the Electric Chair in the palace of death where has been acted the last pitiful scenes of the tragedy of many a wasted life; the old gallows which have long been abandoned in Ohio but not until twenty-eight lives had been snuffed out by its aid. Showing the modern cell houses, the work shops, the female department, the dining room, prisoners at dinner, the chapel, the stone quarry, the bolt shop, the night school, the guard room and the massive steel gates, the famous Morgan escape, the notorious prisoners, the death cage, the men who have been hung, the men who have been electrocuted, and the convict's last resting place.

Remember every foot taken behind prison walls. The true story of the escape of the famous Confederate General John H. Morgan and his officers from the Ohio Penitentiary where they were being held as prisoners of war during the war of the rebellion. Pictures are shown of this fearless Southern leader, of the cells from which he and Captain Thomas H. Hines dug their way to freedom through the solid walls using only a common case knife as a tool.

The only picture of its kind in existence. This will be your only chance to see this great feature, as it will be shown only four days.

Prices 15c and 10c

Children 5c

Coming, Monday, August 11—Our Next Feature in Two Reels.

## BATTLE OF THE REDMEN

## Big Poultry Industry is Started on Maui; Middleman Eliminated



George H. Libby and some of his poultry farm equipment at the Maui ranch

Chicken-raising on a mammoth scale has been begun by the White Feather Poultry Ranch, of Paia, Maui. George H. Libby, the manager, spent a few days in Honolulu recently making local connections for the selling end of the industry, and is sanguine over the prospects.

"We will raise 50,000 chickens next year," said Libby. "I am cutting out the middleman's profit by dealing di-

rect with the consumer. I have made contracts with Honolulu hotels and restaurants for all the chickens and squabs we can deliver. Just now I am looking after the destinies of 600 chicks."

Libby is confident that the poultry industry has a big future in Hawaii if rightly handled. He is an exponent of the back-to-the-farm movement, having once been a newspaper man.